THE 783

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The SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Esq; on moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

I HOPE, Sir, that, notwithstanding the austerity of the chair, your good nature will incline you to some degree of indulgence towards human frailty. You will not think it unnatural, that those who have an object depending, which strongly engages their hopes and fears, should be somewhat inclined to superstition. As I came into the house full of anxiety about the event of my motion, I found to my infinite surprize, that the grand Penal Bill, by which we had passed sentence on the trade and sustenance of America, is to be returned to us from the other house.* I do confess, I could not help looking on this event as a fortunate omen. I look upon it as a sort of providential favour; by which we are put once more in possession of our deliberative capacity, upon a business so very questionable in its nature, so very uncertain in its issue. By the return of this Bill, which seemed to have taken its flight for ever, we are at this very instant nearly as free to choose a plan for our American government, as we were on the first day of the session. If, Sir, we incline to the side of conciliation, we are not at all embarrassed (unless we please to make ourselves so) by any incongruous mixture of coercion and restraint. We are therefore called upon, as it were by a superior warning voice, again to attend to America; to attend to the whole of it together; and to review the subject with an unusual degree of care and calmness.

Surely it is an awful subject; or there is none so on this side of the grave. When I first had the honor of a seat in this House, the affairs of that continent pressed themselves upon us, as the most important and most delicate object of parliamentary attention. My little share in this great deliberation oppressed me. I found myself a partaker in a very high trust; and having no sort of reason to rely on the strength of my natural abilities for the proper execution of that trust, I was obliged to take more than common pains, to instruct myself in every thing which relates to our colonies, I was not less under the necessity of forming some fixed ideas, concerning the general policy of the British empire. Something of this sort seemed to be indispensable; in order, amidst so vast a fluctuation of passions and opinions, to concenter my thoughts; to ballast my conduct; to preserve me from being blown about by every wind of fashionable doctrine. I really did not think it safe, or manly, to have fresh principles to seek upon every fresh mail which should arrive from America.

At that period, I had the fortune to find myself in perfect concurrence with a large majority in this House. Bowing under that high authority, and penetrated with the sharpness and strength of that early impression, I have continued ever since, without the least deviation, in my original sentiments. Whether this be owing to an obstinate perseverance in error, or to a religious adherence to what appears to me truth and reason, it is in your equity to judge.

Parliament, Sir, having an enlarged view of objects, made, during this interval, more frequent changes in their sentiments and their conduct, than could be justified in a particular person upon the contracted scale of private information. But though I do not hazard any thing approaching to a censure on the motives of former parliaments to all those alterations, one fact is undoubted, that under them the state of America has been kept in continual agitation. Every thing administred as remedy to the public complaint, if it did not produce, was at least followed by, an heightening of the distemper; until, by a variety of experiments, that important country has been brought into her present situation; a situation, which I will not miscall, which I dare not name; which I scarcely know how to comprehend in the terms of any description.

In this posture, Sir, things stood at the beginning of the session. About that time a worthy member,* of great parliamentary experience, who, in the year 1766, filled the chair of the American committee with much ability, took me aside; and lamenting the present aspect of our politics, told me things were come to such a pass, that our former methods of proceeding in the house would be no longer tolerated. That the public tribunal (never too indulgent to a long and unsuccessful opposition) would now scrutinize our conduct with unusual severity. That the very vicissitudes and shiftings of ministerial measures, instead of convicting their authors of inconstancy of charging us with a pre-determined discontent, which nothing could satisfy; whilst we accused every measure of vigour as cruel, and every proposal of lenity as weak and irresolute. The public, he said, would not have patience to see us play the game out with our adversaries; we must produce our hand. It would be expected, that those who for many years has been active in such affairs should shew that they had formed some clear and decided idea of the principles of colony government; and were capable of drawing out something like a platform of the ground, which might be laid for future and permanent tranquility.

I felt the truth of what my hon. friend represented; but I felt my situation too. His application might have been made with far greater propriety to many other gentlemen. No man was indeed ever better disposed, or worse qualified, for such an undertaking than myself. Though I gave so far into his opinion that I immediately threw my thoughts into a sort of parliamentary form, I was by no means equally ready to produce them. It generally argues some degree of natural impotence of mind, or some want of knowledge of the world, to hazard plans of government, except from a seat of authority. Propositions are made, not only ineffectually, but somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception; and for my part, I am not ambitious of ridicule; nor absolutely a candidate for disgrace.

Besides, Sir, to speak the plain truth, I have in general no very exalted opinion of the virtue of paper government; nor of any politicks, in which the plan is to be wholly separated from the execution. But when I saw that anger and violence prevailed every day more and more, and that things were hastening towards an incurable alienation of our colonies, I confess my caution gave way. I felt this as one of those few moments in which decorum yields to an higher duty. Public calamity is a mighty leveller, and there are occasions when any, even the slightest chance of doing good must be laid hold on, even by the most inconsiderable person.

To restore order and repose to an empire so great and so distracted as ours, is merely in the attempt an undertaking that would ennoble the flights of the highest genius, and obtain pardon for the efforts of the meanest understanding. Struggling a good while with these thoughts, by degrees I felt myself more firm. I derived at length some confidence from what in other circumstances usually produces timidity. I grew less anxious even from the idea of my own insignificance; for judging of what you are, by what you ought to be, I persuaded myself that you would not reject a reasonable proposition, because it had nothing but its reason to recommend it. On the other hand, being totally destitute of all shadow of influence, natural or adventitious, I was very sure, that if my proposition were futile or dangerous, if it were weakly conceived, or improperly timed, there was nothing exterior to it, of power to awe, dazzle, or delude you. You will see it just as it is, and you will treat it just as it deserves.

The proposition is peace. Not peace thro' the medium of war. Not peace to be hunted thro' the labyrinth of intricate and endless negociations. Not peace to arise out of universal discord, fomented from principle in all parts of the empire. Not peace to depend on the juridical determination of perplexing questions; or the precise marking the shadowy boundaries of a complex government. It is simple peace sought in its natural course, and its ordinary haunts. It is peace sought in the spirit of peace, and laid in principles purely pacific. I propose by removing the ground of the difference, and by restoring the *former unsuspecting confidence of the colonies in the Mother Country*, to give permanent satisfaction to your people; and (far from a scheme of ruling by discord) to reconcile them to each other in the same act, and by the bond of the very same interest, which reconciles them to British government.

My idea is nothing more. Refined policy ever has been the parent of confusion, and ever will be so long as the world endures. Plain good intention, which is as easily discovered at the first view, as fraud is surely detected at last, is, let me say, of no mean force in the government of mankind. Genuine simplicity of heart is an healing and cementing principle. My plan, therefore, being formed upon the most simple grounds imaginable, may disappoint some people when they hear it. It has nothing to recommend it to the pruriency of curious ears. There is nothing at all new and captivating in it. It has nothing of the splendor of the project, which has been lately laid upon your table by the noble Lord in the blue ribband.* It does not propose to fill your lobby with squabbling colony agents, who will require the interposition of your mace, at every instant, to keep the peace amongst them. It does not institute a magnificent auction of finance, where captivated provinces come to general ransom by bidding against each other, until you knock down the hammer, and determine a proportion of payments, beyond all the powers of algebra to equalize and settle. (1)

The plan, which I shall presume to suggest, derives, however, one great advantage from the proposition and registry of that noble Lord's project. (1) The idea of conciliation is admissible. First, the House, in accepting the resolution moved by the noble Lord, (1) has admitted, notwithstanding the menacing front of our address, notwithstanding our heavy bill of pains and penalties, that we do not think ourselves precluded from all ideas of free grace and bounty.

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* *The act to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation, in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, and other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations.*

* Mr. Rose Fuller.

* That when the Governor, Council, or Assembly, or General Court, of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall *propose* to make provision, *according to the condition, circumstances and situation* of such province or colony, for contributing their *proportion* to the *common defence* (such *proportion* to be raised under the authority of the General Court, or General Assembly, of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall *engage* to make provision also for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice, in such province or colony, it will be proper, *if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament*, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, *in respect of such province or colony*, to levy any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any further duty, tax, or assessment, except such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively." Resolution moved by Lord North in the Committee, and agreed to by the House, 27 Feb. 1775. (1)

(1) See List of Grievances, pa. 971. (1) See the Act, pa. 721. (1) See index, under Town, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, Army of the United &c.

(1) See List of English Grievances, pa. 623. Vol. 2, & pa. 540. & Grievances, pa. 740, &c. (1) See Act, page 735, Vol. 1. Molas. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. The Colonies consent to the regulation of trade &c pa. 591 Vol. 3. & pa. 667, 685, 1228. (1) see page 734. (2) see address, pa. 710.

(7) See indexes, under Journ. Counties, Representatives, Assembly, 84 Congress Continental, 82 Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, &c. (12) See index, under Congress, Continental. (13) See Quebec Act, pa. 559

The House has gone farther, it has declared conciliation admissible, previous to any submission on the part of America. It has even shot a good deal beyond that mark, and has admitted that the complaints of our former mode of exerting the right of taxation were not wholly unfounded. That right thus exerted is allowed to have had something reprehensible in it; something unwise, or something grievous; since, in the midst of our heat and resentment, we of ourselves have proposed a capital alteration; and, in order to get rid of what seemed so very exceptionable, have instituted a mode that is altogether new; one that is, indeed, wholly alien from all the ancient methods and forms of Parliament.

The principle of this proceeding is large enough for my purpose. The means proposed by the noble Lord for carrying his ideas into execution, I think, indeed, are very indifferently suited to the end; and this I shall endeavour to shew you before I sit down. But, for the present, I take my ground on the admitted principle. I mean to give peace. Peace implies reconciliation; and, where there has been a material dispute, reconciliation does in a manner always imply concession on the one part or on the other. In this state of things I make no difficulty in affirming that the proposal ought to originate from us. Great and acknowledged force is not impaired, either in effect or in opinion, by an unwillingness to exert itself. The superior power may offer peace with honor and with safety. Such an offer from such a power will be attributed to magnanimity. But the concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear. When such a one is disarmed, he is wholly at the mercy of his superior, and he loses for ever that time and those chances which, as they happen to all men, are the strength and resources of all inferior power.

The capital leading questions, on which you must this day decide, are these two. First, whether you ought to concede; and, secondly, what your concession ought to be. On the first of these questions we have gained (as I have just taken the liberty of observing to you) some ground. But I am sensible that a good deal more is still to be done. Indeed, Sir, to enable us to determine both on the one and the other of these great questions with a firm and precise judgment, I think it may be necessary to consider distinctly the true nature and the peculiar circumstances of the object which we have before us. Because after all our struggle, whether we will or not, we must govern America according to that nature, and to these circumstances, and not according to our own imaginations; not according to abstract ideas of right; by no means according to mere general theories of government, the resort to which appears to me, in our present situation, no better than arrant trifling. I shall therefore endeavour, with your leave, to lay before you some of the most material of these circumstances in as full and as clear a manner as I am able to state them. [*To be continued.*]

By a Vessel from England, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, June 3.

NEVER were debates in the cabinet council so high as at present; Lord North is for conciliation at all events with the colonies; Mr. Rigby insists upon coercive measures.

By the new arrangement, settled at the last extraordinary council, Gen. Gage is to be reinforced with 7,500 men, with positive orders to quit Boston: a camp is to be formed near Cork, and another upon blackheath; this does not look as if the ministry put much trust in Spanish assurances.

June 5. Col. Dalrymple kissed hands on Friday. He is going to America with dispatches.

June 6. A correspondent observes, that if the account expected from Gen. Gage should differ from that already received as to circumstances, and even as to some of the facts, it will not be very wonderful, for there never was perhaps a perfect agreement of accounts in every particular, after such an engagement, both armies sometimes even claiming the victory; but that in all the main parts, there will be too great an agreement, is, we fear, beyond all doubt.

By letters lately received from Boston we learn, that there is no less than three German Princes upon their travels *incog.* in New-England! This looks not a little suspicious; certain it is, there is not a court in Germany, that would not send their best generals to the assistance of the Americans.

We are assured, that Lord Chatham has had no less than three audiences of a great personage within the last three weeks.

General SULLIVAN's Answer

To the Honourable the Committee of Safety for the County of Hillsborough.

see page, 730.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR polite congratulatory Address upon my Appointment to the Rank of Brigadier General, in the American Army, demands my most sincere and cordial Thanks. Your Approbation of my Conduct while at the Bar acting in Defence of an injured People, against the arbitrary Tools of Government, gives me the highest Satisfaction.

The favourable Opinion which you have formed of my Courage and military Skill, must alone be a sufficient Inducement for me to exert myself at this important Day, and if possible prevent you from being disappointed in your Expectations.—It gives me great Pleasure to find that so respectable a Number of the worthy Sons of Freedom, in the Colony to which I belong, have so publickly given their Approbation of my Conduct in assisting to secure the warlike Stores at Fort William and Mary, and thereby preventing those Evils which must have resulted from our Enemies having the Possession of them.—That the important Office you sustain, may be ever held by such worthy Patriots, who while they so nobly exert themselves in Defence of our common Liberties, are endeavouring to strengthen the Hands of others, is, Gentlemen, the earnest Prayer of

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Camp at Winter-Hill, August 10, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1.

"It is my indispensable duty to inform my countrymen on your side the water, of whatever resolutions are formed on this side, injurious to your sacred Rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of that implacable and tyrannical Administration------My intelligence is founded on the best information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachment under Lord Percy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to its center. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Bostonians, and its enemies were abashed at their courage,---grinning horribly a ghastly smile, as Milton's Devil did in Paradise.---The news flew rapidly, and soon caught the ear of an unwise and deluded King. Administration were alarmed at the unexpected success of the Provincials, and were at a loss what lies to fabricate which would destroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were sent to every part of the city, who were authorized to deny the authenticity of the facts, and so distressed was government that they officially requested a suspension of belief, until dispatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent ministerial Councils were held, without any conclusive determinations until yesterday, when his Majesty presided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, asked what mode should be pursued to support the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honour of the British arms, and annihilate the American opposition? Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boston for General Gage's relief; that more men of war should be sent out, and that the Admiral should have positive orders to seize provision vessels for the due supply of the navy and army. He observed that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boston, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehensions of any attack, for in fact it could not be stormed. Upon this futile opinion, instructions were immediately dispatched to Gage, to order the regulars from Quebec, and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the necessary supply of provisions, by seizing the American vessels at sea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accursed plan, the General is to assure the officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to stimulate the soldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreased---to which purpose 50,000l. was sent off last night to Boston.

"The General has positive orders to destroy the magazines, to spike up the cannon, to order the riot act to be read, and to set up the King's standard immediately. What infatuation possesses this nation! You and I, who know the strength of America and the consolidated union of its inhabitants, must laugh at their threats and despise their shallow schemes. But whilst they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet, because, however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiously constrained to retreat into the castle, or on board of the men of war.

"Such also is the terror of Administration, that they have dispatched some of the Nobility and Gentry throughout England to contradict the Boston news, in order to quiet the landed Gentlemen, enjoin the manufacturing cities and prevent the dreadful effects on the stocks. But alas! these are temporary, ineffectual expedients---for the next American intelligence will arouse the supine landed and manufacturing interest, and a vital stab will be given to the funds. This nation has passed her meridian splendor---America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently establish her rights, will be the glorious means of extirpation of this most flagitious Ministry, and of establishing the British Throne in wisdom and clemency.

"This evening some of the principal Common Councilmen meet, to revive and effectually equip the Military of London, which consist of 3000 men, in order to co-operate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquishment of the present infernal politicks, and in supporting constitutional liberty throughout the British dominions."

See magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Declaration of rights, pa. 1048. Bill of Rights, pa. 1059. vol. 2.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

On Wednesday the 12th Ult. at 55 Minutes after three o'Clock in the Evening there was a violent Shock of an Earthquake at Jamaica Flatsborough, Twelve Miles South-West of Lake George; the Earth was much agitated, with small tossing agile Waves, and the Noise thereof as loud as Thunder; and it was with difficulty that some People that were building a House could sit on the Timber, &c. At 51 Minutes after Six, and 41 Minutes after Seven were two small Shocks and like Noise, and we hear that the first Shock was considerable at Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, and felt by some People in Albany about the same Time.

Last Thursday Capt. Patrick Sinclair, Lieut. Governor and Superintendent at Michilimackinack, who lately arrived from North-Britain, at some Port in Maryland, and after passing through Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, was apprehended by Order of our Provincial Congress, and sent to Suffolk County on Nassau-Island, there to reside on his giving his Promise-Parole on his Honour, that he will not take any Part in the present unhappy Controversy between Great-Britain and the Colonies; and that he will not depart from, or go out of the said County without permission of the Continental Congress, or of this or some future Provincial Congress, until the present unhappy Controversy between Great-Britain and the Colonies shall be determined.

Last Tuesday the first division of Col. McDougall's battalion of provincial troops sailed, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ritzema, to join Maj. Gen. Schuyler, at Ticonderoga; they will soon be followed by the second, under Maj. Zedwitz; and the Colonel is preparing immediately to follow with the third and last division.

By accounts received (via Antigua) we are informed that the dispatches with Gen. Gage's account of the affair at Lexington, arrived in England on the 13th of June, 17 days after those sent from the inhabitants of Massachusetts, by Capt. Derby.

Last Friday at the White Plains, in Westchester county, one Nathaniel Adams, a Tory, shot and wounded desperately, John M'Donald, a recruit belonging to Col. Holmes's regiment, now raising in this Colony. The villain made his escape, but was secured, and is now under confinement.

HARTFORD, August 14.

A few days since three children belonging to Sharon, playing in a meadow, pulled up the hemlock, or wild parsnip root, and eat of it, and in about five hours they all expired, and were buried in one grave the next day. This root is thought by some, one of the greatest poisons in nature, & that an extract from it of three grains, would be sufficient to kill any person---great care ought to be taken by parents to prevent their children going among it.

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, August 4, 1775.

"*Two persons who have lately come from St. John's (being examined under oath before the General) give accounts that the king's troops are well fortified at St. John's---that there is at that place 470 regulars, and 120 at Chamblee about 12 miles distant, above 20 at Montreal, and one company at Quebec; 40 Indians at St. John's, Col. Guy Johnson and Col. Sloss with 500 Indians just arrived at Montreal, and just going to join the English rebels against us. One of these men was at Montreal and saw Johnson and his Indians. They appear to be two sensible men and give a very droll account. There is two large and strong vessels near finished at St. John's to carry about 14 or 16 carriage guns each, and they are every day in expectation of being joined by about 1000 regulars that are come into the river, and then to come against us. The Canadians are determined not to fight against us unless forced by a formidable army. About three weeks ago an attempt was made to force the Canadians to take up arms, and they were about to hang some in every parish, where the Canadians arose in a body of near three thousand men, disarmed the officer that was after recruits, and made him fast, being determined to defend themselves in the best manner they could by a full resistance, rather than be forced to arm against the colonies. The common people there can't bear to hear the old French war to take place again amongst them, as they will be thereby plunged into immense taxes. We had a few days ago two men who went down the lake with an Indian boy from Dr. Wheelock's college, intending to land Lieut about 30 miles this side of St. John's, who are taken by a scout of the enemy and held prisoners.*"

In Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Hardwick, August 7th, 1775.

WHereas Deacon James Fay, Jonathan Danforth, Abner Conant, Joseph Ruggles, jun. Lieut. Corkey, and Jonathan Nye, all of Hardwick, in the County of Worcester, have, by their Conduct in various Instances manifested a Disposition inimical to the Rights and Privileges of their Countrymen,----------Therefore Resolved, That their Names be published to the World agreeable to the Association of the Continental Congress; and that it be earnestly recommended to the Inhabitants of this Town, County and Colony not to have any commercial Connection with the said Fay, Danforth, &c. but to shun their Persons and Causes, and treat them with that Contempt and Neglect they deserve. And whereas the said Committee have thought it necessary that the said Danforth, Fay, &c. be confined to this Town, and that they assemble not together more than two of them at a Time (except at publick Worship and at Funerals) therefore further recommend it to the good People of this Colony that (if the said Persons or any one of them should depart out of this Town without a Permit from said Committee) they take up and confine or send them back again.

Per Order of the said Committee,

SETH PADELFORD, Clerk of said Committee.

N. B. All Printers in this Colony are desired to publish this.

JOSEPH BARNARD

HEREBY informs the Publick, that he is appointed by Authority Post-Rider from PORTSMOUTH to FALMOUTH, and that he is under Oath for the faithful Performance of his Trust. He sets out from the Post-Office at Falmouth every Wednesday, and returns the Saturday following. All Persons who may please to employ him in serving them with the Essex Gazette or Merrimack Packet, or in any other Business, may depend upon his Care and Fidelity. The Price of the News-Papers, including Postage, will be Twelve Shillings.

(3) See index, under Army of the united Colonies. (4) See pa. 632, 636. See our rights, pa. 1089, 1228
(5) See, pa. 629. (6) See index under King. (9) See index, under men of War. (8) See pa. 571, 573, &c.
(10) See number of men, in indexes to all the volumes. (11) See Crisis, pa. 740, &c. 744, pa. 801, &c.

In the House of Representatives, Aug. 11, 1775.

WHEREAS there has been a frequent firing of small Arms in divers Parts of this Colony, whereby many of the Inhabitants have been needlessly alarmed, and much Ammunition unnecessarily expended, —Therefore RESOLVED, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the Inhabitants of this Colony, not to fire a Gun at Beast, Bird, or Mark, without real Necessity therefor: And it is recommended to the Selectmen, Committees of Correspondence and Inspection in the several Towns and Districts in this Colony to use their Endeavours that the Spirit of this Resolve be strictly and faithfully adhered to, and that this Resolve be published in the several News-Papers.

Sent up for Concurrence,

Samuel Freeman, Speaker P. T.

August 12, 1775.

In Council, Read and Concurred.

P. Morton, Secr'y pro temp.

Consented to,

James Otis	*J. Palmer*
B. Greenleaf	*S. Watten*
Caleb Cushing	*Jabez Fisher*
Enoch Freeman	*Moses Gill*
James Prescott	*John Taylor*
Eldad Taylor	*Benja. White*
Charles Chauncy	*Benja. Chadbourn.*

M. Farley A true Copy,

Attest. *Perez Morton*, Secr'y pro temp.

CAMBRIDGE, August 17.

The Hon. Continental Congress, on the 2d Instant adjourned until the 5th Day of September, then to be again convened at Philadelphia, leaving several Committees to prepare some Matters of Importance against their Meeting. Among other Things, they have taken the Management of Indian Affairs out of the Hands of the Crown Officers, and divided the Indian Tribes into three Departments; the first taking in the Six Nations, and all to the Northward of them; the second, all the Tribes from the Six Nations to the South Line of the Colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to the Southward of the South Line of Virginia. They have appointed Commissioners for each of these Departments, with proper Presents, Talks, and Belts of Wampum, and the usual and necessary Articles of Trade for the several Nations. The Commissioners for the first and second Departments have already set out for the Places of their Destination; and we are well assured, that such Measures have been taken, and such satisfactory and authentic Accounts received by the Congress, that all Apprehensions of Danger from our Fellow Subjects in Canada, and the Indians, are entirely removed. The Congress have appointed Messrs. Hillegas and Clymer, of Philadelphia, joint Treasurers of the United Colonies. They have also established a Post-Office from Georgia to New-Hampshire, and appointed Dr. Benjamin Franklin, sole Post-Master. No other Alteration hath been made in the Continental Association, than permitting all Vessels which shall bring Powder into the Colonies, to receive Provisions, or any Thing else to the Amount thereof.

Since our last the Hon. John Hancock, Hon. Thomas Cushing, Hon. John Adams, Hon. Samuel Adams, and the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs. the worthy Representatives of this Colony in the Hon. Continental Congress, arrived at their respective Homes from Philadelphia.

We hear from Virginia, That their Provincial Convention had stopped all Exports (except Tobacco) from the 5th Instant; that Lord Dunmore had seized a Ship and 9000l. out of one of the Custom-Houses for his own Use; that thereupon the People had seized all the Money in the Custom-House, Treasury, &c.

We are informed that last Thursday Evening returned to Boston, after about 3 Weeks Cruize, twelve Transports (having on board about 1000 Miniſterial Butchers) under Convoy of three Men of War. During their Cruize they plunder'd and pillag'd about 1130 Sheep and 30 Head of Cattle off Fisher's and Gardner's Islands near New-London, though, 'tis said, after they were secured they tendered Payment. 'Tis also said they took and carried in with them an outward-bound Vessel with about 40 Head of Cattle, and 30 Sheep — With these Trophies of Victory on their Arrival at Boston, the Bells, we hear, were set to Musick, to the no small Joy and Comfort of the poor, half starved Tories. *see pa. 789*

Yesterday, Afternoon, the Printers hereof received a Letter from a Gentleman at Taunton, dated the Day before, of which the following is an Extract.

"This Afternoon came into this Town Capt. Abraham Stephen Remsen, who informs, That on the 26th of last Month in Lat. 25, 15. Long. 65, 30. he spoke with the Ship Juno, John M'Henderson Master, who had been then only 17 Days out from Dublin. Capt. Remsen went on board the Juno, and tarried on board 3 Hours, where he read a Paragraph in the Dublin Paper, "That Lord North and Governor Hutchinson "were both gone to France, that the Parliament "House was pulled down, and that it was judged "that Lord Chatham and Camden, with John "Wilkes, Esq; headed the Populace."——The above Account I had from Capt. Remsen's own Mouth, and I believe him to be a Man of Truth, and if you think proper to convey it to the Publick through your Paper, you may do it. Without Doubt it will be thought to be a most interesting Piece of Intelligence if it should turn out true, and I believe it will." (6)

Friday last was conducted to this Town by an Escort commanded by Capt. Melcher, the Officers and Crew of the armed Cutters Margaretta, Diligent, and their Tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted Friend to Government, Jehabod Jones, formerly of Boston, and a staunch Friend to that infernal Traitor to his Country, T. Hutchinson. Capt. Moore of the Margaretta, was killed in the Engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, five Midshipmen and Warrant Officers, together with 17 Privates belonging to the above Vessels, we hear are ordered to the more interior Parts of this Colony. *see pa. 781*

Last Monday Morning came to Town from Ipswich, 20 of the Prisoners taken at Cape-Ann the Tuesday before. *see pa. 781.*

One of the Enemy's floating Batteries approaching rather too near some of our Works on the Bay, between this Town and Roxbury, occasioned considerable Firing on Tuesday last; but nothing material was effected on either Side.

A very intelligent Soldier, belonging to the 23d Regiment, who deserted from the Enemy last Week, and who is known by several Gentlemen in our Army, we are informed, made Oath before his Excellency General Washington, that according to the most exact Account there were killed of the Enemy at the Battle at Bunker's-Hill and since died of their Wounds then received, 6 Field Officers, 32 Captains, 52 Subalterns, 55 Serjeants, 13 Drummers, and 899 Privates; in the whole when he left the Regular Army 1057; and that it was thought 300 more, Officers and Privates, would die of their Wounds. (7)

We hear that in Consequence of Letters sent from T. Gage to the Governor of Halifax, the Rev. Mr. Simeon Howard, late Pastor of the West Church in Boston, has been apprehended, tried, and honourably acquitted; but for what Crime or Offence, we have not heard.

Joseph Trumbull, Esq; is appointed by the Hon. Continental Congress, Commissary-General of the Grand American Army.

His Excellency the General has been pleased to appoint Edmund Randolph and George Baylor, Esquires, his Aids de Camp.

Thomas Mifflin, Esq; is appointed Quarter-Master General of the Continental Army.

Last Monday was the Anniversary of the first active Opposition, made on this Continent, to the Tyranny of a British Minister.—— In the Year 1765, the infamous Stamp Act passed the British Parliament, and a compleat System of Slavery was then intended to be established on the Ruins of American Liberty. The People were alarmed; but Opposition to the Parent State, to whom they were attached by the strongest Ties of Affection, was their strange Work. It is therefore no Wonder that their first Efforts, in the Cause of Liberty, were somewhat confused. On the 14th of August a Number of the Inhabitants of Boston (ever foremost in the Cause of Liberty and their Country) exhibited on a Tree (since called Liberty Tree) at the South End of the Town, the Effigies of the Massachusetts Stamp Master, attended with Representations of Lord Bute and the Devil. The Pageantry remained suspended on the Tree from Morning till towards Night, when it was carried, accompanied by Thousands of People, to Fort Hill, and there consumed to Ashes; the Multitude demolishing, in their Way, a Building belonging to the Stamp Master, and said to be designed for a Stamp Office. They also, on being provoked, considerably damaged his House. Opposition to that detestable Act immediately became general in all the Colonies from New-Hampshire to Georgia. And in the ensuing Session of Parliament the Colonies triumphed in a compleat Victory, by obtaining a total Repeal of that infernal Edict. (9)

To celebrate, therefore, the Anniversary of the *Fourteenth of August*, 1765, a Day so auspicious to the Liberties of America, a large Company of the most worthy and respectable Sons of Freedom assembled, on the Day abovementioned, at the House of Mrs. Coolidge, in Watertown, where an elegant Entertainment was provided; and where, with a Spirit and Pleasure unknown to the base, sordid Tools of Tyranny, a Number of patriotic Toasts were drank. The whole was conducted and concluded with Elegance and Decorum. [We have not been able to obtain a Copy of the Toasts for this Day's Paper.] *see pa.*

On Friday last, as Mr. Benjamin Mumford, with the Southern and Western Mails, was crossing one of the Ferries from Narragansett to Newport, he was taken by one of the piratical Cruisers which have long infested this Coast. The Mails were broke open, sundry Letters taken out and detained, and the Rest sent to Newport. Mr. Mumford was told that he should be sent to Boston.

Extract of a Letter from Glasgow, dated April 14, 1775.

"As to the Contest between Britain and America, the Dispute in Parliament was very high, as also among almost every else of the Subjects; and Petitions in Behalf of the Americans are presented to King or Parliament from Societies of almost every Denomination. But the Favourers of America here are afraid of nothing so much as the Americans thinking meanly of themselves, as they can easily see every Method is used by Parliament to effect a Breach among them. Pray let me hear what you can discover to be the Sentiments of the judicious Part of the People, and Persons of Interest. Let us hear what Connecticut and the other Provinces are doing with their Militia; whether they are preparing to take the Field, or whether the greatest Part are for complying."

WHEREAS a Number of Candidates for Degrees at Harvard-College the present Year have not yet complied with the requisite Terms; which is attributed to the peculiar Distresses of the present Times:—

All such Delinquents are hereby notified that by Vote of the Corporation and Overseers they may have their respective Degrees, if they fulfil the Conditions required by the Laws of the College, on or before the first Day of October next; otherwise they may expect to be excluded from the general Diploma.

Likewise all the Students of said College are hereby notified that a Committee of the Corporation and Overseers is chosen to consult what Steps may be taken for calling the College together again, and determine Time and Place, and that when the Matter is determined, Time and Place will be advertised in the public Prints.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President.

Cambridge, August 15, 1775.

Good SUGAR, and a few Pipes of old Fayal WINE, to be sold by

George Crowninshield, in *Salem*.

To be SOLD at the House of Mr. Reeves, nearly opposite Mr. Angier's, above the Meeting-House in Medford.

A Few Pieces of Irish Linen and Check, Pound Silk, black Ribbons, apron Tapes, black Irish Persians, shamp blue and white and red and white Handkerchiefs, black Callimanco.

BENJAMIN WATKINS

Informs the Publick, that he has moved from Marblehead to Danvers, to the House of Benjamin Prescot, Esq; where he has for Sale, a small Assortment of GOODS, among which are,

COD-Lines, Mackrel Lines, small Lines, Twine, iron Ware, Copperas, Baizes, Serges, Velvets, Royal Rib, knit Patterns; worsted, thread and cotton Hose, men's white silk Hose and Gloves, gold and silver Buttons, Shalloons, Tammies, Drabbets, Calimancoes, Camblets, Worsteds and Crewels; Women's silk, thread, worsted and leather Gloves and Mitts; Twist, Silk, Buttons, Garters, Tapes, Diaper, Jeanett, stripe Gingham, Fans, Ribbons, Laces, Gimps, Tuffe, Gauzes, Lawns, yard wide Holland, Sattin, Taffeta, Alamode, chip Hats, Men's Hats, calimanco and leather Shoes, stripe and check Woolens, crockery Ware, Snuffers, super Tongs, Snuff-Boxes, Knives, sleeve Buttons, Buckles, Rings, Seals, Breaches, Pencils, Wafers and Wax, table Cloths, Calico, Account Books, Pistol Bottles.

THIS is to certify, that on the 18th June, 1775, two Horses, and a Colt about three Years old, were delivered to *Samuel Wait*, of Malden: The two Horses have since been delivered to the Owner; the Colt still remains in the Hands of said *Wait*. Whoever has lost said Colt may have it again by applying to said *Wait*, at Malden.

N. B. A Saddle was also delivered to said *Wait* that was taken from Charlestown; the right Owner may have them by coming to said *Wait*, and proving Property, and paying Charges as above.

Lieut. Joseph Hayward of Concord gives Notice, that on the 19th of April last, in the Fight, he took from the Regulars in Menotomy, a Horse and Chaise; the Chaise was owned by Mr. Reuben Brown of Concord; what remains in his Hands is a mouse-colour'd Horse, near 13 Hands high, old, poor and dull; a good Bed Quilt, Tammy on both Sides; a good camblet Riding-hood, brown colour; one Pillow, and a Piece of Bed-Tick. The Owner may have them by telling the Marks and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

THIS is to give Notice that two Swine have been taken up this Month, by me the Subscriber, which may be had again, paying Damages.

SAMUEL HASTINGS, of Cambridge.

WHEREAS it has been falsely reported that the Committee of Safety for Frances-Town were not fairly and legally chosen, and by Reason of said Report the Publick were dissatisfied with the Proceedings of said Committee: Whereupon we the Selectmen of said Frances Town judged it our Duty to call in some disinterested Persons to determine the Matter, and thereupon sent to the Committees of Safety for two neighbouring Towns, who when convened unanimously voted and agreed that said Committee were fairly and legally chosen, and had good Right to act in all Cases for the Safety of said Frances-Town, and that their Proceedings and Determinations are and ought to be as valid as the Proceedings and Determinations of any Committees of Safety in any Town whatsoever.

Signed by Order of the Selectmen,

WILLIAM M'MASTER, Town-Clerk.

Frances Town July 22. 1775.

WHEREAS there has been wickedly and maliciously raised & propagated against me the Subscriber, certain scandalous Falsehoods, with an Intent as must be supposed, to cause the Publick to view me in the odious Light of an Enemy to my Country; whereupon I declare that I never said or did any Thing with an Intent to destroy the Liberties of America, or to hurt the public Good, and am now ready to risk my Life and Fortune in the Defence of my Country's just Rights, when properly called, as it always has been and still is my sincere Wish to live in Peace and Harmony with my Country, and serious Determination to promote to the uttermost of my Power the public Weal and Tranquility of the same, whose Glory I view as closely connected with my own Interest, and I hope my future Conduct will fully prove the Sincerity of my present Declaration.

Frances-Town, July 26. 1775. JOHN QUIGLY.

In Committee of Safety. Frances-Town, *July* 26 1775.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing Declaration of John Quigly, Esq; now laid before the Committee, is fully satisfactory to us, and we hope will remove any ill Impressions that may have been made on the Minds of the good People of this Continent, in Consequence of his being committed to Gaol, and confined there, as we put up an Advertisement desiring all Persons that had any Thing to offer against said Quigly to bring it in to us, and no proper Evidence appearing to oppose the said Quigly, and it appearing to us that many false Reports has been made and spread against said Quigly, and this being the second Trial, we upon Examination not finding just Cause to deem him an Enemy to this Country: Therefore it is our Opinion that the said Quigly ought to be received and treated as a Friend to his Country.

Signed by Order of the Committee,

WILLIAM M'MASTER, Clerk.

◊ See index, under Congress Continental. ∨ see pa. 606, Index, under Resolves of Cont. Congress. & See index, under Post Office. ∧ see index, under Virginia.) See index, under Army, British. ∨ see indexes, under Men of War. (1) see indexes, under North. (2) See indexes, under Hutchinson. (3) See index, under Chatham.

(4) See index, under Camden. (5) See indexes, under Wilkes. (6) A Fool-ish false Account. X See index, under Army, American of the United Colonies. (7) See pa. 754. (8) See pa. 166. 170. Vol. I. (9) See index, under Stamp Act. Vol. I. (10) See index, under Oliver. (11) See pa. 411, Vol. I. (12) See index, under Annuversary. (13) See index, under Mumford. (14) See list of Prisoners, pa. 971. (15) See index, under Petitions, Address &c.

CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina, July 17.

From North-Carolina, we have advice, that Governor Martin issued a proclamation dated Fort Johnston, June 16th, "tending to perfuade, induce and intimidate the good people of that province from taking meaſures to preſerve thoſe rights and that liberty, which, as ſubjects of a Britiſh King, they have the moſt undoubted claim; and that "the committers of the counties of New-Hanover, Brunſwick, Bladen, Duplin, and Onſlow, in order to prevent the pernicious influence of the ſaid proclamation, have unanimouſly reſolved, that in their opinion, his Excellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; hath by the ſaid proclamation, and by the whole tenor of his conduct ſince the unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, diſcovered himſelf to be an enemy to the happineſs of that colony in particular, and to the freedom, rights and privileges of America in general."

To the PRINTERS of the ESSEX GAZETTE.

Please to publiſh the following,

A Piece having appeared in the Providence Gazette, and Yeſterday in the Boſton Gazette, under the Signature of Joſeph Allen, ad, publiſhing "the Names of Jerathmeel Bowers, Charles Slade, and Gideon Sherman, as Perſons that have acted contrary to the Rules and Directions of the Congreſs, though not in Matters of Trade, and made no Retraction thereof."

I now demand of the Committee, who it is ſaid have ordered the abovementioned Publication, or the ſaid Joſeph Allen, Chairman, if he did it without Order, to ſhew forth, in any one Inſtance, wherein I have counteracted the Directions of the Congreſs.

To accuſe a Man of being guilty of Crimes, and not at the ſame Time to ſhew what thoſe Crimes are, is contrary to every Principle of Juſtice and the expreſs Word of God; for who can defend himſelf againſt Slander when he knows not the Particulars of his Accuſation: If that Committee, or Chairman, or any other Perſon, Friend or Foe, will undertake to inform the Publick in what Inſtance I have counteracted the Congreſs, I ſhall then know my Accuſation and be upon even Ground; and as I know my Innocency in that Behalf will chearfully explain all my Conduct, if it needs Explanation; but until that is done I ſhall conſider all ſuch Inſinuators, whether Committees or Chairmen, to be under an evil Influence, and treat them and their Publications with the Contempt they deſerve.

Swanſey, Aug. 8, 1775. JERATHMEEL BOWERS.

Choice French INDIGO, by the large or ſmall Quantities, to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by

SAMUEL FIELD,

Near the Friends Meeting-Houſe, in SALEM.

STRAYED away from Winter-Hill, on Saturday, 29th July, a light red roan MARE, 14 Hands high, 3 Years old, has a Blaze in her Face, all her Feet white, and paces. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Mare ſo that the right Owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

Winter-Hill, Aug. 10. 1775. ISAAC FAREWELL.

DESERTED from the Camp on Winter Hill, *James Pattin, John Malvil, John Roakes,* and *James Fowle,* Soldiers in Capt. John Marcy's Company. Whoever will take up ſaid Deſerters, or either of them, and return them to the Subſcriber at Winter Hill, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Winter-Hill, Auguſt 10, 1775. JOHN MARCY, Capt.

STRAYED away from Matthew Bowen, of Woodſtock, a black HORSE, grown grey with Age, about 14 Hands and an half high, has two white Spots on the Back, made by the Saddle. If any Perſon will take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him or ſend Word to the ſaid Matthew Bowen, or to Mr. Hender Inches of Lincoln, or Col. Jones of Hopkinton, he ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary Charges paid.

To be SOLD, if applied for immediately, At the Houſe of Mr. John Kidder, directly oppoſite the College,

A Small Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, among which are the following Articles, viz. Loaf-Sugar, Coffee, Alſpice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Iriſh Linens, Check Linens, ſilk Damaſcus, ſtriped Ginghams, Calicoes, thread and yarn Stockings, Nankeens, Fuſtian, Cotton and Linen, Tow Cloth, Ratteen, Jean, &c. N. B. A ſmall Quantity choice Indigo.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL PHIPPS, late of Cambridge, Tanner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Dr. THOMAS PHIPPS, of Braintree, Executor, or to SARAH PHIPPS, of Cambridge, Executrix of ſaid Eſtate. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator or Adminiſtratrix.

DESERTED from Capt. William Goodrich's Company, in Col. Patterſon's Regiment, in Charleſtown Camp, Lemuel Allen, of Aſhford, in Connecticut, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 23 Years of Age, ſhort curled Hair, of a light Colour, had on a blue Coat, with buff colour'd Cuffs and Lapels. Whoever takes up ſaid Allen ſhall be intitled to Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

WILLIAM GOODRICH, Captain.

N. B. All Selectmen and Committees are deſired to take up and give Notice if any ſuch Perſon ſhould come to their Knowledge.

Cambridge, Auguſt 4, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the Field between No. 1 and No. 2. Eaſt of Cambridge, a white Mare, about 6 or 7 Years old, trots chiefly, but paces ſome, newly ſhod all round. She is about 14 Hands high, no Mark, except what is about her Breaſt and fore Shoulders, which are black, her Main and Tail long. Whoever will return ſaid Mare to Lieut. Clift, of Major Johnſon's Company, General Putnam's Regiment, or to Oliver Coit, of Preſton, in Connecticut, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by OLIVER COIT.

DESERTED from Charleſtown Camp, of Col. Doolittle's Regiment, and Capt. Joel Fletcher's Company, one David Beherty, an Old-Countryman, ſpeaks very broken, about 25 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a green Jacket without Sleeves, a white Shirt, dirty leather Breeches, light blue Stockings, and an old Pair of Shoes, 5 Feet 7 Inches high. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Fellow, and confine him in any of the American Goals, or return him to his Regiment, ſhall have all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

JOEL FLETCHER, Capt.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, on the 14th of July laſt, a bay MARE, with a white Strip in her Face, trots and paces, 6 Years old, and about 14 Hands high. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and bring her to me at Fort No. 2, in Col. Phinney's Regiment, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by me, JOHN RICE.

Cambridge Fort, No. 2, Auguſt 1, 1775.

LOST, ſometime laſt Month, between Cambridge Bridge and Little-Cambridge, a Silver Watch Seal, with the Letters J R engraved thereon. Any Perſon who may have found the ſame, are deſired to leave it with the Printers hereof, and they ſhall receive the Weight of the Silver as a Reward.

Chamber of Supplies, Watertown, Auguſt 3, 1775.

ALL Perſons who have heretofore contracted with the Maſſachuſetts Committee of Supplies for Beef, Flour, Grain, Iron Ware, wooden Ware, Timber, Plank or Boards, hard Soap, Pear, Beans, Wood, Spruce, Straw, Butter or Milk, are hereby notified that the ſaid Committee have not any further Demands for theſe Articles; and it is earneſtly recommended to the Perſons aforeſaid, that they apply for future Directions to JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Eſq; who is appointed, by the Hon. Continental Congreſs, Commiſſary-General for the American Army in this Colony; and that they by no Means ceaſe to ſupply the Army without giving timely Notice thereof to the Commiſſary aforeſaid, leſt our Brethren who compoſe it, and are now vindicating the Cauſe of their Country, ſhould ſuffer through ſuch Miſconduct. DAVID CHEEVER, per Order.

N. B. Thoſe who have Accounts open with ſaid Committee are deſired to ſettle the ſame forthwith.

Stop a Villain, Thief and an Enemy to America.

STOLEN on Wedneſday laſt, out of the Houſe of the Subſcriber, 11 ſmall ſilver SPOONS, marked D. S. I.; a beaveret Hat, with a Paſs ſigned by Mr. Ward in it, for Daniel Jones, jun. for the Month of July. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Thief ſo that he may be convicted and puniſhed, ſhall be paid Two Dollars for his Information, and if any Accomplice or Partner in ſaid Theft will diſcover the Principal, he ſhall be intitled and paid Three Dollars, and if the Principal will make an honeſt Confeſſion, and will ſubmit himſelf to the Mercy of his Judges and receive the Puniſhment as they ſhall direct, he ſhall receive as a Reward for his Information Twelve Shillings, lawful Money. D. JONES.

Light-Houſe Tavern, Cambridge, Auguſt 2, 1775.

Lieut. Charles Smith, from Hebron in Connecticut, whoſe Occupation was a Taylor, entred into the Service in Col. Sergeant's Regiment, and Capt. Hart's Company; he was apprehended and confined for ſtealing a Silver Watch from *Jacob Low* in ſaid Regiment; he paſſed the Centries and abſconded on the 18th Inſt. in the Evening. His Stature is about five Feet eight Inches high; had on a gold-laced Hat, a gold Ring on one of his Fingers; wears a black Coat or Calico Gown and black velvit Breeches; he is rather of a dark complexion, has ſome pock Marks on his Face, is a rugged trim-made Man, and ſomewhat talkative; he has uſed ſeveral very ill in ſaid company. Whoever will take up the ſaid Deſerter, and produce him either to Col. Sergeant, or Jacob Low, of whom the Watch was ſtolen, ſhall have Ten Dollars Reward. JACOB LOW.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Paſture lately improved by General Brattle, adjoining to his Houſe, on Thurſday the 27th of July, a bey HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has a remarkable large Belly, is galled on the off Side by the Saddle, paces chiefly, and is about ten Years old. Whoever will give Information of the above deſcribed Horſe to the Printers hereof, ſo that the Owner may obtain him again, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded for his Trouble, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Cambridge, Auguſt 1, 1775.

To be SOLD,

A Second-hand CHAISE, almoſt new, and a SULKEY, without Harneſs. Inquire of the Printers, or SIMON HASTINGS of Watertown.

LEFT at Mr. Beecham's Store above Charleſtown Neck, a Barrel of ſmall Goldſmith's Tools, marked M. A. Likewiſe 1 Pair large Bellows, a Number of raiſing Anvils, and ſundry other Goldſmith Tools. The Perſon who has them in Poſſeſſion is deſired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had, or leave them at the Goldſmith's Shop near Head-Quarters.

MARY AUSTIN.

STEPHEN HALL, tertius,

Hereby informs the Publick, that he has again opened his Shop in MEDFORD, where he has for Sale,

A Variety of Broad Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings; Serges, Ratteens, Camblets, Cambleteens, ſtriped Ginghams, Drabbeyts, Men's and Women's Hoſe, Muſſinets, Poplins, Calimancoes, Tammies, colour'd Sattins, Capuchin Silks, Modes, Perſians, Sarſnets, Lawns, Gauzes, Catgut, Cap Wire, knotting Handkerchiefs, ſilk and worſted Mitts, leather Gloves and Mitts, a Variety of handſome Fans and Ribbons, Looking-Glaſſes, Breeches Patterns, furniture Checks, Rugs and Blankets, Duffels, Half-Thicks, Kerſies, a Variety of Buttons, Twiſt and other Trimmings, &c. choice Chocolate by Wholeſale or Retail. A few Rolls of good Tobacco, Lynn Shoes, &c. &c.

*** *Caſh given at ſaid Store, for homeſpun Cloth, ſuch as plain and ſtriped cotton & Linen, Tow Cloth, &c. and for yarn Stockings, not ſtretched.

TO BE SOLD, by

Jeremiah Bumſtead, *Taylor,*

At the Houſe lately occupied by Deacon Prentice in Cambridge, near the Church,

A Few Articles of Engliſh Goods, ſome Cloths, Shalloons, Durants, ſtript Gingham, rich Damaſcus, Ruſſia Drab, Cotton Velvets, Jacket Shapes, Sheep Skins, Linen, Garlick, a good Aſſortment of double waſh'd Buttons, Trimmings for Cloaths, ſome Cloaths ready made, Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Ink, Penknives; a few Shirts and good Shoes ready made for Soldiers.

DESERTED from the Camp at Cambridge, about the 20th of June paſt, two inliſted Soldiers, belonging to Capt. Seth Murray's Company, named Aſa and Robert Perkins, Brothers, 6 Feet high, well looking Men. They profeſs the Forgery Buſineſs. One of them had on when he went away, a light-coloured Coat, the other a brown out ſide Garment, with a Pair of Trowſers. Whoever will take up ſaid Men, and convey them back to the abovesaid Camp, or confine them ſo that they may be had, ſhall have Six Dollars Reward, or Four Dollars for either, with all neceſſary Charges paid; and all Committees or Seletmen are deſired to do the ſame.

SETH MURRAY, Captain.

Camp at Cambridge, Auguſt 1, 1775.

LOST between Watertown and Cambridge, laſt Saturday Evening, a ſilk velvet Pocket Book, containing an Order from the Committee of Supplies at Watertown, upon the Treaſurer, for the Sum of £.60 lawful Money, payable to Mr. James Bott, dated the 29th July, 1775. Alſo a Receipt for a Number of Cartridge Boxes, for the Uſe of Captain Sloan's Company. Whoever has found the ſame and will leave it with the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble, by JAMES BOTT.

ELLIS GRAY,

ACQUAINTS all who have any Concerns with him, either on his own Account, or as an Executor to the Eſtate of THOMAS GRAY, Eſq; late of Boſton, deceaſed, that he reſides at Newbury.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and left with the Printers hereof for Sale, alſo to be ſold by Mr. JOSEPH HILLER, Watchmaker, in Salem, [Price 4s.]

An eaſy Plan of Diſcipline for a MILITIA.

By TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

THE CONTENTS.

The Preface.

PART I.

Chap. I Of the arms and accoutrements of a ſoldier.

Chap. II. Directions about the Method of teaching the exerciſe.

Chap. III. The manual exerciſe.

Chap. IV. The officers exerciſe.

PART II.

Of the elements of evolutions, & the principles of maneuvres.

Chap. I. Art. I. Of the names of the ſeveral parts of a body of men drawn up in military order.

Art. II. Of the diſtances of rank and files.

Chap. II. Of facing.

Chap. III. Of turning.

Chap. IV. Of marcaling and wheeling.

Art. I. General obſervations on marching.

Art. II. Of the manner of ſtepping.

Art. III. Directions for marching.

Art. IV. Of wheeling.

Art. V. Of wheeling by ſingle ranks.

Art. VI. Of marching & wheeling by ſingle ranks.

Art. VII. Of marching & wheeling by files.

Art. VIII. Of the oblique ſtep.

Art. IX. Of marching & wheeling in three ranks.

Art. X. Of marching and wheeling by diviſions.

Chap. V. Directions for the exerciſe of a company.

Art. I. Of ſizing and viewing a company, and forming it into ranks at the place of aſſembly.

Art. II. Of marching off the company to the place of exerciſe.

Art. III. Of drawing up, or forming the company at the place of exerciſe.

PART III.

Of forming a battalion, and of the firings and maneuvres.

Chap. I. Directions for the aſſembling and forming a battalion by companies, at the place of exerciſe.

Chap. II. The manner of forming the battalion to be reviewed.

Chap. III. The manner of receiving the reviewing officer, and being reviewed.

Chap. IV. The method of forming the battalion for exerciſe, and the performance of the firings and evolutions, or maneuvres.

Chap. V. Of the firings.

Art. I. General directions for the firings.

Art. II. The alternate firing.

Art. III. Street firing.

Art. IV. The general diſcharge.

Art. V. Remarks on the cooling of officers, and the firings.

Art. VI. Parapet firing.

Chap. VI. Of evolutions or maneuvres.

Art. I. Simple evolutions.

Art. II. Maneuvres for a battalion of infantry upon fixed principles; being the moſt uſeful of Young's Maneuvres, that are adapted to the American ſervice, and which alone he judges to be neceſſary.

Art. III. Obſervations.

Art. IV. Extracts from the Orders of the late General Wolfe.

The methods of performing the evolutions or maneuvres, wheelings, &c. are exhibited in 14 octavo copper-plate prints.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Natick, laſt Wedneſday Night, a light bay HORSE, belonging to the Subſcriber, with ſome White on both hind Feet, and the off fore Foot grey, has a Swelling where he was gelded, about 14 Hands high, a likely Creature, 10 Years old, and paces. Whoever will give Information where he may be found, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me, HEZEKIAH BROAD.

Natick, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WEST-India RUM of the firſt Quality by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or any leſs Quantity, at the loweſt Caſh Price; Loaf-Sugar by the Hundred or ſingle Loaf to be ſold at the Light-Houſe Tavern in Cambridge. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, who keeps ſaid Houſe.

N. B. Said Jones returns Thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and prays the Continuance of their Favours.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminiſtrators of ſaid Eſtate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now reſiding in Marblehead. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3 m.)

To be ſold for Caſh only,

A few Hogſheads of Weſt-India Rum, and a few Barrels of Sugar, ſtored at Andover.

New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Sugar, Lisbon Salt, Chalk, Spaniſh Iron, and Whalebone, ſtored at Newbury-Port.

Alſo a handſome PHÆTON, and a ſerviceable Pair of black HORSES.

Inquire of JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port.

Marblehead, July 20, 1775.

Amory & Greenleaf

ADVERTISE all who are indebted to ſaid Company, that ENOCH GREENLEAF reſides at Hollis, in the County of Hillſborough and Province of New Hampſhire; to whom they are deſired to apply, and pay their reſpective Balances.

N. B. Said Greenleaf has for Sale, New-England and West-India Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes, Rice, with ſundry other Weſt India Goods, alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, and Stationary Ware. Hollis, July 20, 1775.

STrayed or ſtolen from Proſpect-Hill, on Wedneſday the 12th Inſtant, or the Evening preceeding, a cheſnut coloured MARE, about 14 Hands 3 Inches high, paces all, and trawles a good Tail, has a white Noſe, was ſhod round, her Footlocks were lately trimmed.---Whoever will give Information where ſhe may be found, ſo that the Owner may have her again, or will deliver her to Meſſrs. Wilde & Church, Poſt-Riders from Cambridge to Deerfield, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by DAVID DICKINSON.

Cambridge, July 25, 1775. (of Deerfield.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Homeſtead, in Northampton, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Meeting-Houſe, and on the Country Road; the Land and Buildings are good and would accommodate a Tradeſman exceeding well: There is a good Brook runs through the Lot; whoever inclines to purchaſe may have it on reaſonable Terms. For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE HODGE, living on ſaid Place.

Northampton, July 27, 1775.

N. B. If a Taylor would incline to buy he would, 'tis likely, meet with Encouragement at his Trade, that Town being very good for ſuch Buſineſs, eſpecially as the abovementioned Perſon who has followed that Trade there for a Number of Years purpoſes to leave the Town ſhortly after the Sale.

✓ ſee a liſt of our rights, pa. 1089, 1228. ‖ See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. § Index, under Towns, County repreſentatives, Aſſemblys, Congreſs Continental, & Provincial, reſolves, riſing of the Country—Army of the United Colonies, &c. ¶ ſee Index under Congreſs Continental. ⁂ See index, under Army of the United Colonies.